THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY

GEN. SHERIDAN TELLS HOW IT MAY

There is an Urgent Need for Moranine Rt. see, and There Must be a Change in the Tactics-More Men are Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Lieut-Gen. P. H. Sheridan has presented his annual report to the Secretary of War. From the report it apreturns the army consisted of 2,200 officers and 14.936 men, including Indian scouts.

The Lieutenant-General briefly sums up the condition of the various divisions of the army and of the division of the Missouri. It has oven free from Indian hostilities of any magnitude. Troops have continually natrolled the Oklahoma country, and have kept intruders out of that region, but Gen. Sheridan is now of opinion that Congress may well consider the dvisability of opening up portions, at least, of his country to settlement.

The General touches upon the recent trouble occurring on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana and its settlement by Gon. Ruger. In order to quiet the restless young men among the Crow Indians Gen. Ruger has been ber as scouts and take them to Fort Custer.

Gen. Sheridan does not look favorably upon the proposition of Gen. Miles to separate the Indians now at San Carlos into several camps about 100 or 200 miles apart. Divided into dif-ferent bands, he says, each location might be-come the centre of disturbances, and the diff-culties of their supervision would be greatly ingreased.

culties of their supervision would be greatly ingressed.

Gen, Sheridan expresses regret that the very rapid docrease in the number of desertions from the army during the previous two years has not been continued. The increase is, however, very slight, being 'only about one-half of one per cent, more than last year. The desertions, as a rule, he says, are mostly confined to solidiers in the earlier years of their first enlistment, and to men who enlist only for a temporary occupation, for transportation to a different section of the country, or for apparently the mere pleasure of deserting. Those latter form no inconsiderable part of the whole number, and, as it is not possible to recognize them unless they happen to be personally known to the recruiting officer, it is probable that they will continue annually to swell the number of deserters.

sectors.
Upon the subject of monthly payments the reort says that it is hoved that by placing
naller amounts more frequently in the solors hands the temptation to periodical dispation may be lessened, discipline thereby
rthered, and the number of desertions dinished.

minished.

The recruiting service, it is said, has been properly conducted during the year, and an increased number of men of good standing has been obtained. The discipline is good.

The improvement made by the army in rifle practice is highly commended.

Gen. Sheridan renews his previous recom-

The improvement made by the army in rifle practice is highly commended.

Gen. Sheridan renews his previous recommendations touching the increase of the army by 5.000 men, and periecting the organization of the infantry army by the addition of two Majors and two companies to each regiment. Relative to the revision of tactics it is said:

"The great advance in the material of war has also occasioned vital changes in the manner of haddling men in action, and our tactics are therefore no longer well adapted to the present conditions. For these reasons it is my intention to assemble at an early day a board of officers to consider this subject, and to prepare or recommend such revisions of the tactics as will place them more completely in harmony with the advanced methods of war."

Attention is called to the needs of the army in the matter of improved small arms, and Gen, Sheridan says;

"The horizofield rifle still remains the

ice as will place them more completely in harmony with the advanced methods of war. Attention is called to the needs of the army is the matter of improved small arms, and Gen. Sheridan says:

"The bpringfield rife still remains the weakon of our service, and it is undoubtedly a very good one. In my opinion, however, the magazine gun must be the arm of the future, and a giance at foreign armies shows that future to be very near at hand. Every leading country abroad has either adopted a magazine gun, or has been actively engaged in experiments looking to the development of an effective system. With us, progress in this directive appears to be very slow and as far as I know no very decided steps have been taken during the year, nor any definite conclusions yet reached. If it is not possible for us to devise at an early day a good magazine gun, orn-bodying the advanced ideas now secented abroad, it would be bettor to adopt the best of their weapons rather than adhere longer to our present aingle louder, effective even as its fire can sometimes be made."

On the subject of coast defences the Lieutenant-General says: "The condition of our sea-coast defenses has continued to deteriorate during the year, and the majority of them, both as regards the material of which they are built, their location and present armament would prove of but little real service in time of foreign way. Strong fortifications and heavy guns require several years and a large expenditure of money for their construction, and, while undoubtedly necessary for a thorough defense, any measures are worthy of careful consideration that promise to secure quickly and at a moderate cost weapons always valuable as auxiliary means of defence, but which, in the absence of a more complete system, might yet constitute and operate, and more complete system might provide with the absence of a more complete system might provide with conspiratively inexpensive to construct and operate, and more complete in the valuable as auxiliary means of defence, but which, in

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Commodere Wilson Proposes to Make the

Single-Turreted Monitors Available. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Commodore T. D. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. In view of the additional duties devolving upon the bureau in connection with the designing and building of new vessels, he asks that an Assistant Chief of the bureau be authorized by law. He renews his recommon dation that two new vessels of about 1,000 tons each be built to replace the training ships Saratoga, Jamestown, and Portsmouth, which cannot possibly be kept in service much longer;

and possibly be kept in service much longer; and he asks that special authority be given for the repair of the historic sloop-of-war flartford at a cost of \$175,000.

Illustrive to the adaptability of the single-turreted monitors to coast and harbor defence. Commodore Wilson says:

"They are now a considerable expense to the navy, as they must be taken care of, and, not be to the country. If these vessels are to be kept on the naval list they should be placed in perfect repair, and be litted with such modern rifles as they are capable of carrying. Within six months all of these vessels could be put in the same state of efficiency as they were at the time of their construction, at an expenditure of about \$500,000.

"This would give thirteen coast defence vessels actually available, armed with 15-inch smooth-bors guna. These guns could be replaced as rapidly as possible by rifles. By no other means could the same amount of money be spent to give the country such a valuable feturn."

Tables attached to the report show the exteturn."

Tables attached to the report show the exact condition of every vossel in the navy. Of
the wooden vossels, it is said that the Trenton,
leanened in 1876, represents the latest and
best type of wooden steam cruiser, and will be
useful and valuable as a cruiser for several
years to come—with the Omaha and Vandalla, accound rates, she can probably be contained is service nine years longer; the Lancaster, with new bollers, six years; the Brooklyn and Richmond five years, and the Pensacole three years.

lyn and Richmond live years, and the con-cola three years.

Of the third rates the Mohican can be con-tisued in service nine years, the Adams, Alli-ance, Essex, Kearaarge, Enterprise, Tailapoo-ca, fantic, and Nipsic for five years; the Juni-ca, Casipoe, Swatzer, Galena, and Marion four years longer. The Quinsechang and the fro-quels will probably be condemned by law on survey.

plates of the new vessels and monitors, showing their general dimensions, armament, rig. steam power and other details.

Appended to the report is a tabulated statement of the estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year. Under the head of salaries \$14.680 is asked for: \$000,000 is estimated for the construction and repair of vessels: \$24.041 for the civil establishment at pavy yards: \$175.000 for extra tools at the Mare Island Navy Yard: \$60,000 for the construction of experimental works to test the resistance of ships at the New York Navy Yard, and \$3,000,000 on account of hulls and outsits of new ships.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

An Excess of Receipts Over Expenses-Not

so Many Destitute Sallers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Fifth Auditor Eickhoff, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that during the year accounts were examined involving the disbursement of \$922,878,982 in the diplomatic, consular, and internal revenue services. In the consular service there was an excess of \$31,717 of receipts over expenditures, showing that the service is not only self-sustaining, but is a source of revenue. The Auditor suggests that Congress be asked to make annual permanent appropriations to cover payments to diplomatic and consular officers while awaiting instructions and also while in transit. Consular fees amounted to \$950.690, and exceeded the amount of any previous year.

There were relieved during the year \$39 destitute seamen, as against 1.235 in 1886, one-fourth less number of seamen, yet the cost to the Government was nearly the same. The average cost per seaman was \$5.35 more for 1887 than for 1886. The additional cost is attributable to the increased allowance to steamers for the transportation of seamen to the United States, authorized by the act of June 19, 1886. The Auditor recommends that Congress be requested to provide for the opening of a trust fund account, into which the wages of seamen and the moneys of other persons inct deceased) received in trust may be covered, and out of which they may be paid whenever legal claim thereto shall be established. ource of revenue. The Auditor suggests that

WAR AMONG EXPRESS COMPANIES. A Prespect That There Will Be Sharp

Competition in Rates. CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- Lloyd Tevis, President, and John J. Valentine, Vice-President of Wells, Fargo & Co., left for the Pacific coast to-day after having completed an important contract with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. The contract covers the express business on all of the lines operated or ontrolled by the Santa Fé system, about 8,000 miles in extent, and it is regarded as advanis considered in many quarters as the signal for a general express war. For many years the various express companies, especially the Adams, the United States, the American, and Wells, Fargo & Co., have each, by common sensent, had a certain field of operations that was not invaded by the others. The territory, in other words, was divided. But when the Baltimore and Ohio Company started up it became a guardila, and others. The territory, in other words, was divided. But when the Baltimore and Ohlo
Company started up it became a guerrilla, and
invaded the territory occupied principally by
the Adams Express Company. This deprived
the Adams people of the Baltimore oyster
trade almost entirely. Meanwhile the old
companies maintained their compact as to
non-compatition.

When the United States Company absorbed
the Baltimore and Ohlo and began to operate
upon the lines formerly used by it, the other
companies looked upon the move as a breach
of faith. The new move by Wells, Fargo &
Co., probably in connection with the American,
is considered a radical one, and it is predicted
that it will result in an open war as to rates
and competing lines.

HE BLED THE FARMERS. They Paid him \$10 Each for his Invalidated

Morrison, Ill., Nov. 15 .- Some time ago agents for drive wells visited the farmers in this vicinity and sunk drive wells. Owing to the dryness of the past summer they did a particularly handsome business. They cleaned out the wells, drove an iron pipe down a few feet, and tapped water beneath the well. The

feet, and tapped water beneath the well. The
work was performed cheaply and quickly. After visiting nearly all the farms in this region
the drive well men left.

Immediately after their departure a man
named W. S. Dodgs, who said he came from
New York, appeared here and demanded a royalty from the people who had drive wells.
This was a surprise to the people, who had
taken the wells in good faith and paid for them.
Dodge was supported by legal counsel and
made large collections. He demanded \$10 for
each well, and rather than stand a lawsuit the
farmers paid him.

This morning Dodge settled all of his personal accounts and suddenly left the city. He
had received a despatch from his partners, the
agents, announcing the decision of the United
States Buprome Court invalidating the claims
of the patentees to drive wells. He had collected large sums here, but now there is great rejoicing among the 600 or 700 other owners of
drive wells in this country.

GREAT LOSS OF COTTON.

sand Toxas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15 .- The most disastrous fire in the history of this city began here yesterday afternoon. It originated in the large warehouse of the Cotton Compress Company, where over 3,000 bales of cotton were stored, nearly all of which were consumed. The flames spread rapidly through other warehouses along the river front for a dis tance of three squares, sweeping every bale in its way, destroying three large warehouses and the Athletic boat house and a number of other buildings. Five thousand bales of cotton were burned. The fire was under control late at right. The cotton was principally owned by Eastern mills and speculators. The total loss was \$250.000.

GREENVILLE, Tex., Nov. 15.—The extensive cotton compress, together with its large sheds, platforms, and nearly 3.009 bales of cotton; was burned last night. The compress was valued at about \$60.000, and the total loss by the fire will exceed \$200.000. Eight or ten cars with over 200 bales of cotton belonging to the Missouri Pacific Bailway were also destroyed. tance of three squares, sweeping every bale in

Robbed the Ausonia Watch Company. CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .-- William I. Watson is on trial in Judge Baker's court for conspiring o defraud the Ansonia Watch Company out of \$18,000. He did it connection with James E. Gledhill, who is now in Canada. The Ansonia Watch Company had branch offices here. Gledhill was the manager, and Watson was the bookkeeper. Between them they euchred the bookkeeper. Between them they cuchred the company out of about \$18,000 in a couple of years. According to the testimony, Gledhill got \$11,000 of it. Gledhill's salary was not sufficient to supply his aristocratic tastes. He helped himself to the cash of the company, worked Watson into the scheme, and lived like a prince until he was suspected. Then he slipped across the border, and Watson was left to explain matters.

Watson invested his money in a cigar store, which he now owns. Watson's part was to take care of the books, and he kept them so skilfully that for upward of two years the travelling auditor, himself an expert accountant, did not get from them so much as a hint that anything was wrong.

In Trouble for Sending a Bogus Infernal Machine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The case of Sherburne Hepkins, the young man who sent a bogus infernal machine through the mail to Chief Justice Waite, came up in the Police Court to-day. He was charged with an attempt to defraud a newspaper correspondent by sell-ing him a bogus item of news. After argument by counsel, the information was, at the sugges-tion of the prosecuting officer, quashed, and Hopkins left the court. The prosecuting officer said be would file a new and stronger infor-mation.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15 .- The trial of Jake Brown, the colored man who killed his wife last March in a fit of jealousy, was begun before Judge Stoddard in the Supreme Court before Judge Stochard in the Supreme Court this morning. A number of witnesses were called, among whom were the officers who found the dead body of the woman shortly after the shooting, the physicians, and Constable Stone, who had a talk with Brown before the murder, and to whom Brown said he was jealous of his wife and should probably shoot some one, at the same time showing a revolver. The defonce will try to prove that the shooting was done in self-defence.

- Expert Burgiars in Crewn Point. Thoy, Nov. 15 .- The general store of E. J.

Silvey.

It will thus be cond that in three years we shall have twenty-one all these vessels reading that have twenty-one all these vessels reading that have twenty-one all these vessels reading the office of harter & Co, was blown open, and entire wooden navy will have disappeared.

The appendix also contains elaborate detailed statements from the officer in charge of the firm were taken. The robbers had done but fittle drilling in the Huestis bros.' safe when they discovered that it was unlocked. The burglars were plainly experts. They got a small amount of money from the Huestis safe. Barker & Co. and the hardware store of F. E.

CANVASSING THE RETURNS.

Goldfogie's and McCarthy's Friends ar Talking of a Contest,

The Aldermen organized as a Board of County Canvassers yesterday to canvass the votes at the recent election. They met in the County Clerk's office at noon and took the oath of office. They elected President Beekman Chairman of the Board, and Francis J. Connor Sergeant-at-Arms. County Clerk Flack acted as Clerk of the Board, assisted by Deputy Thomas F. Gilroy. Each Alderman will read the returns of his own district, and the County Clerk will compare them with the copies in his possession. Alderman Flynn began with the First district.

When, at 7% o'clock, Alderman Dowling began to call out the returns from the Fourth Assembly district, Charles L. Cohn and Jacob Levy, rapresenting Henry M. Goldfogle, the Civil Justice elect from the Fifth district, and ex-Alderman John J. Rynn and two or three clerks from the office of John H. McCarthy, the present Justice, came in and sharply noted what was read off. McCarthy ran against Goldfogle in the contest just ended, and the fight was a warm one. The police returns make Goldfogle elected by 297 majority out of over 25,000 votes cust. McCarthy and his friends were greatly surprised at the result, and talked a good deal about a possible contest. Ex-Alderman Ryan told a Sux reporter that McCarthy was undecided whether he would contest the election or not, and that the present appearance of his friends at the canvassing of the returns was simply to make sure that everything was done up in proper shape.

Mr. Cohn, who is Mr. Goldfogle's law part-When, at 7% o'clock, Alderman Dowling be

Assembly district. Chaples L. Cohe and Jacob Civil Justices eject from the Fifth district, and cr. Albertan olon. J. Nyan and year of their strict of the Interfercy of any Compression of the Justices, came in and sharrly noted the Country of the Interfercy of any Compression of the Interfercy of the Interfercy of any Compression of the Interfercy of the Interfercy of any Compression of the Interfercy of the Interfercy of any Compression of the Interfercy of the Interfercy of any Compression of the Interfercy of the Interfercy of any Compression of the Interfercy o

pected on July 1.

On July 4 Apollo and Miss Henry went together to Dexter's swimming bath, at the foot of West Twenty-first street, and Apollo in formed Mrs. Mary E. Overpeck, the overseer of the bath, that he and Miss Henry were engaged, and would be married the next Saturday night. Mrs. Overpeck, the complainant says, then asked the couple to clasp their right hands and then went through the form of the marriage ceremony in the usual manner, according to Miss Henry's idea of it. On July 16 Apollo and Miss Henry wont to Coney Island, and did not get back until long after midnight, and Miss Henry went to the Compton House and stayed all night. Apollo registering as "Mr. and Mrs. Vivian man and wife."

On the following day they separated, and from that time Apollo seemed to have forgotten about Miss Henry, who on Monday atternoon took cut a warrant for his arrest.

When he was arraigned in court to answer the charge preferred against him. Apollo said he had nothing to say at present until he saw his counsel. Justice Duffy committed him to juli in default of \$2,000 bail, and adjourned the case until Nov. 28.

CAN'T ACCOUNT FOR THE DYNAMITE.

The Detectives Think it May Have Heen Merely Food for a Farmer's Stumps, Anton Seidel, the young Russian who disappeared on Nov. 4 from Stapleton. S. I., together with \$200 and a quantity of clothing and jewelry belonging to his employer, Michael Pressman of that place, and who was arrested in Providence on Monday by Deputy Sheriff Thomas Brown, was yesterday morning taken to the county juil at Bichmond, S. I. He adto the county juil at Richmond, S. I. He admitted having stolen the money and property, and said he had forwarded all but \$21 of the former to his wife in Russia by a fellow countryman who sailed from Boston a fewdays ago. He was unable to account for a quantity of dynamice which was found among his traps at the farmer's house where he was working in Rhode Island. There is no evidence, however, that he was a dynamiter, and the officers think the explosive may have been for use in blowing up stumps. Seidel, who is a powerful and rather intelligent man, does not speak a word of English, and is not thought to have been long in this country. On the train from Providence he succeeded in cluding the vigiliance of the officer, and while the train was at full speed threw himself from the platform of the car. He was not seriously injured, but sustained severe braises about the head and face.

Temperate Wall Street Men.

It appears to be the impression in some quarters that Wall street is a very fast place. and that the stock brokers are a rapid lot. A glance at the 700 active members of the New York Stock Exchange shows that less than fifty drink even the mildest wines before the reguladrink even the mildest wines before the regula-tion dinner hour at night. It can be remarked that these Wall street men have never smoked: Jay Gould, liessell Sage, Cyrus W. Field. Stephen Van Cullen White. Henry Clews, Com-modore Bateman, John D. Shryback, and Wash-ington L. Connor. Several of them have never tasted wines, spirituous or mail liquors. It is perhaps curious to note, at the same time, that all have been successful in the street.

Detective Kerns returned on Monday night from Goshen, where he had been to serve a warrant on Latimer E. Jones, the defaulting forger. He left the warrant and bondsman's surrender with Sheriff Claussen. The latter will sell Jones's farms at Pine Island to secure the mortgages held by various banks. Jones's wife is now at the farms. His father and son were in the jail with him. Kerns says Jones is looking well. He will be tried for stealing a car load of horses there, and if convicted may be brought on here for trial before serving his sentence.

Henry S. Ives's Yucht Libelied. Two libels were filed in the United States

Two fibels were filed in the United States District Court yeared as against the steam yacht Tillie, which lienry S. Ives purchased shortly before his downfall. One of the libeliants is William F. Coston, the inventor of Coston's night signals, for supplies furnished in June and July to the amount of Suel. So. The Communipae Coal Company of New Jersey is the other libeliant for \$450.00 worth of coal supplied in August and September last.

MR. SPARKS'S RESIGNATION.

HE SAYS MR. LAMAR BEING DEFEATED

IN ARGUMENT USED FORCE. The Commissioner Befonds his Course in the C., St. P., M. & O. Railroad Land Grant Case, and Personally Belivers his Letter of Resignation to the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Land Commissioner Sparks this afternoon personally delivered to the President the following letter defending his course in the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapo lis and Omaha Railway land grant case, and formally resigning his office:

formally resigning his office:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. D. C., Nov. 15.

"TO THE PRESIDENT: The Honorable Secretary of the Interior advises me by letter dated the 11th inst., in effect, that be should on that date present to you the alternative of selecting a new Secretary of the Interior or a new Commissioner of the General Land Office, in view of which I have felt called upon to address you this letter.

which suggestion I of course cheerfully acquiesced.

"The formal application for review, couched
in most respectful terms, was completed about
Oct. 26, but was not put upon the official
records and was not made public. On Nov. 10
I roceived a note from the Secretary, desiring
me to present to him what I had to say upon
this subject. My letter was accordingly signed
and delivered to him on the 11th instant, with
necessary change of date and other corrections that had been made. A copy of this
letter is herewith enclosed for your inspection
and for your judgment, both upon substance
of matter and upon oilicial courtesy of form
and expression.

of matter and upon oilicial courtesy of form and expression.

"Several important questions were decided in the Omaha cases other than the one referred to herein, which justly call for consideration upon the point of agreement with or contravention of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, but I confined my application for review to the question of 'indemnity for lands excluded from the operation of the granting acts,' that being of overshadowing importance. importance.
In presenting this application I informed

granting acts, that being of overshadowing importance.

In presenting this application I informed the Secretary that it would not be made public unless by himself. Public attention having now been called to the matter, I shall feel at liberty to furnish the press with a copy of this letter after it has been communicated to you and a copy transmitted to him.

It is but just to say that the published communication addressed to me and laid before you is no answer to my letter applying for review. The issue raised by me was strictly one of law. The presentation of the issue was striody in the line of legal argument. Is the letter addressed to me that issue is not met, and the effect has been to create the erroneous impression that it is issue was one of authority alone, and that I had refused to execute the Secretary's official orders.

This diversion of the issue from one of legal construction to one of authority and insubordination is the substitution of force for argument; a diversion of the public mind from the merits of the case; and, if not resisted by me in this presentation to you, would be the suppression by that power of a proper and considerate effort on my part as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to secure, in the public interest, an impartial hearing before the Secretary of the Interior on a purely legal question affecting the administration of the office with which I am charged.

The effice of Commissioner of the General Land Office has been one of linense labor, imposing a constant sense of high responsibility. Having sought it at your hands I have continued to hold it only out of a sense of duty, with a view of effecting some good to the public. I have endeavored to discharge my full duty in it in the lace of many discouragements and much 'calumny and abuse from those whose interests were to defeat the policies pursued. I have believed my line of action to be correct, and thought I had reason for the belief that if met your approval.

"If these decisions foreshadow a change in official p

the General Land Office, shu has held on coptance. And in thus severing my connection with your Administration. I beg to assure you of my carnest wish that the same wisdom, firmness, and integrity which has thus far so eminently marked your Administration may continue to enhance you in the estimation of your countrymen. Very respectfully, "WM. A. J. SPARES."

Bad Boys Pulled the Strings.

The gong of the fire alarm in the grammar chool at Sixth avenue and 128th street soundschool at Sixth avenue and 120th street soundad at 2 P. M. on Monday, and many of the
irightened children, supposing that the building was on life, rushed for the doors. Only the
strenuous efforts of the tenchers prevented a
disastrous manic. When the excitement had
aubsticed it was discovered that the gong had
been rung by means of a string, and a poleoman who was summoned ploked out James
O'Brien, aged 16, and Baymond Burnett, a
colored lad of 17, as the pullers of the string.
They were locked up in the West 126th street
station on a charge of malicious mischief, DRUNKEN DALT'S HOME.

The Wretched Family Agent Stocking Un-earthed in Bleecker Street.

Agent Stocking of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children brought to Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning Wil-liam Daly, a drunken lumberman, his wife, Annie, with her eyes and face discolored and bruised, carrying a sickly 18-months-old male child, and the 8-year-old stepdaughter of the husband, named Lizzie, with her head swathed

The family occupied room No. 32 on the top

floor of the tenement house 154 Bleecker

street, which was found in a most flithy con

street, which was found in a most filthy condition and barren of furniture. A rusty old stove, a broken table, and two chairs comprised their household goods. When Agent Blocking entered the apartment yesterday alternoon he found the woman lying on the bare floor, her face covered with clotted blood and her clothing saturated with it. The infant was lying in a nude state beside her, sleeping calmiy. Lizzie, the daughter of Mrs. Daly's first busband, had a bloody towel bound around her head.

William Daly works but occasionally, frequents the Black and Tan." a low dive, and plays policy. He came home drunk yesterday morning, and, without the slightest cause or provocation, sprang at his stopdaughter, and dealt her a terrific blow on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. With the blood rushing from a deep cut in the head, she field in terror for her life out of the room and house. The drunken brute then set upon his wife, who was lying in a drunken stuor on the floor, and beat her on the face and head until he became tired, and then laid himself by the side of the wife and went to sleep. Justice Duffy sent William Daly to the workhouse for six months, the wife and her 18 months child to the Island for three months, and committed Lizzie to the Juvenile Asylum.

GREEN GOODS SWINDLERS.

Their Letters and Circulars Still Flooding the Country. The green goods operators in Capt. Killilea's precinct are lishing for suckers with the usual balt. Mr. C. Y. Cortright of the Greenup Lime Works, Greenup county, Kentucky, got one of the conventional letters offering to sell him counterfeit money. Accompanying it was what purported to be a clipping from a newspaper telling how a man named Becker was arrested for selling counterfeit money, tried in the First District Court, and discharged be cause the prosecution could not prove that the notes were not genuine. The silp that came with the letter had this address on it:

Fritz Wendel keeps this saloon. He said he did not personally know Price, who merely had letters addressed to the saloon. Mr. Wendel also said he did not know what kind of business Price was in. He visited the saloon once or twice to get his letters.

Still another letter addressed to a subscriber of The Sun enclosed a slip on which was written in chirography very like Mr. Price's the following:

Care Barber, 406 West 43d st., New York city.

The barber is an Italian. He refused to answer any questions about Mr. Hill.

Capt. Killilea raided the headquarters of a gang of letter writers and makers of bogus newspaper clippings several months ago. They were arraigned in the United States Court and discharged. So all that the Captain can do is to warn saloon keepers and storekeepers not to receive letters for the green goods men.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE WORKERS. Mr. Leavitt Says Religious Activity Makes Laymen Suspected.

The Christian Temperance Society, at its annual convention in Annex Hall, 14 Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon, decided to es-tablish a woman's auxillary organization for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Temperance Society. The session was one mainly of resolutions, and speeches made by the movers. Mr. John Brooks Leavitt advocated the establishment of a Bible class for men, and spoke about the efficiency of per

sonal rescue work, carried on by laymen. "The masses," he said, "are more easily reached by laymen than by clergymen. But it is very difficult to get laymen to do practical church work without losing their good name. Business men begin to distrust their integrity when they see laymen enthusiastic in religious matters. It is a fact that they suspect such a man is going to run away with the fands, and is hiding his villany behind a rightoous front."

While he advocated the Bible class, Mr. Leavitt would change the name to a "Class for Instruction in the True Principles of Social Science."

The purchase of the paper Temperance by the society three months ago was approved by the convention. It will be carried on next year, although \$1.500 was sunk in it last year. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, in speaking of the need of temperance literature of this kind, said: when they see laymen enthusiastic in religious

NOTHING DONE ABOUT MOST.

Mr. Martine is Considering the Matter, and Most is Not Under a Bod Yet. District Attorney Martine said yesterday that he had not yet acted in regard to Herr Most's flery speech on Saturday night, and did not know what he would do in the matter. He had not read the speech carefully. An important question was whether Most had the power

Superintendent Murray and Inspector Byrnes held a consultation on the subject. Superintendent Murray and Inspector Byrnes held a consultation on the subject. Superintendent Murray said later:

"It is not yet settled what will be done with Most. The full report of the detectives is not before us. Should it be found that Herr Most used the language ascribed to him. steps will be promptly taken to arrest him."

The rumor that Most had fied proved to be untrue. The Sus reporter found him in his den on William street placifily drinking a cup of coffee and writing fiery editorial with a lead pencil at the same time. He would not talk.

The Vanderpoel Law Library Sale.

The sale of the Vanderpoel law library was continued yesterday afternoon at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms, 739 Broadway. Several publishing firms and law libraries were represented. Banks & Brothers were the larges buyers. The books generally brought good prices. Drury's Select Cases of Irish Chancery
Reports was sold for \$17, and sixty-one volumes of New Hampshire Reports at \$2.70 a
volume. Minnesota Reports, in all thirty-four
volumes, were disposed of at \$4,50 a volume.
Three hundred lots were sold, Among the
books offered was a copy of the first book
printed in New York, and entitled:

"The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly
for their Migesties' Province of New York, as
they were Enacted in Divers Sessions, which
began April 9, Anno Domini 1691. At New
York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford,
Printer to their Majesties, King William and
Queen Mary, 1694."

The volume was held by the Vanderpeel
estate at \$1,500, at which price there were no
blds. The book was sold afterward to a Mr.
Cash acting for another person, whose name
was withheld. The price paid was \$1,350. Only
six other copies are known to be extant. One of
these was sold in 1880 for \$1,500. The sale will
be concluded to-day.

Blassond Secculator Hearth Convicted. prices. Drury's Select Cases of Irish Chancery

Diamond Speculator Bough Convicted. Pawnbroker Simpson produced before Reorder Smyth yesterday the pawn tickets which John Bough bad returned when he redeemed the diamonds which he is charged deemed the diamonds which he is charged with having stolen from a Maiden lane dealer. George S. McGrath testified that he had introduced Bough to Herbert, the dealer. Bough told him resently that he had setten some diamonds from Herbert and that he intended to start a saloon up town with the proceeds. Other testimony showed that McGrath had swindled Herbert in a similar manner once before. The jury found Bough guilty, and he was remanded for seatence until Friday. It is said that he has out a swell figure at times in high society.

Some Lerillard Property Sold.

The principal interest to-day in the Real Estate Exchange was in the sale of some down-town property of the estate of Dr. George Lordlard, deceased. COPPER REARS CAUGHT, TOO

A French Syndicate is Whooping Up th

There has been a boom in copper during the last four weeks in anticipation of the great demand by European consumers, who have allowed their stocks to run down lower than ever known before. Copper shook things up on the Metal Exchange yesterday.

On or about June 1 purchasing was begun by speculators here, who took from six to eight million pounds of Lake copper for deliveries during the last six months of the year, after the great sale by the Calumet and Hecia Company of 25,000,000 pounds at 10 cents per company or 23,000,000 pounds at 10 cents per pound to the American consumers. Upon this sale the market rose here to 11 cents, when the bears came in and broke it down to about 10%.

Early in August the fire in the Calumet and Heckla mine stopped the production there for nearly two months, thus reducing the output for the year about ten per cent. Meanwhile Australia having ceased to ship copper to the East Indias, large orders came over from that

nearly two months, thus reducing the output for the year about ten per cent. Meanwhile Australia having ceased to ship copper to the East Indias, large orders came over from that quarter to London in September and cleared out stocks considerably. By October the Enropean houses began to get frightened. Chill hars, the standard of valuation on the other side, began to move from about £40 per ton of 2240 pounds. At the onset they rushed up to about £45; then the old bear party made their appearance and succeeded for a moment in breaking the market to £43 15s. Within the next twenty-four hours, however, a French syndicate of great power stepped in, taying hold of 10,000 tons, one-third of the total stock, and the price rapidly rose to £47. Last week, the bear party made another assault upon the market in London, and succeeded on Friday last in breaking the price to £44. On the following day, however, the French syndicate took a further 2,000 tons out of the market, which sent the price up to £45%, and on Monday continuing their purchases, the price was driven up to £47 10s, and closed at £47. Testerday London opened strong, with now purchasers at the first call of 800 tons by the syndicate at £47 5s.

On the Metal Exchange here a strong syndicate as well as Independent speculators, have received for retontion over the winter large lines of Lake ingot copper, at prices ranging from 10%c, to 12%c, for delivery from November to January, and from 11c, to 13c, from January to March.

Strenuous efforts have been made during the last few weeks on the Exchange to keep prices down, or prevent an advance, and it is believed that soveral large houses have indulged in selling pretty freely short future deliveries.

GAMBLING A LA BUCKET SHOP.

Judge Cowing and a Jury Decide that It is No Better than Other Gambling. The trial of Elliott W. Todd, the bucket

shop keeper of 46 Broad street, who is charged with violating the gambling laws, was concluded yesterday. Lawyer Freeland H. Smith, one of Todd's counsel, in closing his side of the case, denounced the District Attorney and

the case, denounced the District Attorney and the police for their share in the prosecution, alleging that it was entirely in the interests of the New York Stock Exchange. Assistant District Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy closed for the prosecution. He said that the dealings in the bucket shops were nothing more than gambling. Judge Cowing charged the jury that the contracts made by Todd were on their face legal. The question was whether they were subterfuges.

The ocurr room was crowded with bucket shop brokers. They did not seem surprised when the jury convicted Todd. At Mr. Purdy's suggestion Todd was let off with a fine of \$100\$. His counsel gave notice of appeal and Judge Cowing granted a stay of thirty days.

The news of the conviction of Todd was received with great satisfaction in Wall street. To an extent it was a surprise. Some brokers asserted that the raily in the market toward the close of business, and which began just as the conviction was announced, was simply expressive of the good fealing aroused by the verdict. The buils upon Stock Exchange seats were inclined to make capital out of it, but could show no substantial results. The question that agitated the patrons of the bucket shops was whether the authorities would at once pounce upon all the other shops. It was generally predicted that such a course would be taken.

THE BRIDGE TO BE LENGTHENED. President Howell Save It Must Extend to the

Brooklyn City Hall, Already the bridge trustees have had plans drawn for the extension of the bridge to the City Hall square in Brooklyn. The new ma-chinery for the cable railroad has been completed, and in addition to the drum for the main cable there is an extra drum for a second cable, and this second cable, it is thought, will in time be used for running the cars from in time be used for running the cars from Sands street to the City Hall. President Howell said yesterday:

"The bridge should originally have been built to run from the City Hall in New York to the City Hall in Brooklyn, because the latter is the only point where proper connections can be made with the system of rapid transit and surface roads that will meet there. I think that in less than three years the bridge will reach the City Hall square in Brooklyn. The public, in my opinion, demand this extension. When the bridge reaches this point we shall be called upon during the heavy travel in the morning and the evening to carry 50,000 passengers an hour."

Mr. J. S. T. Stranshan thinks that an elevated road on Washington street will solve the prob-lem of bridge extension. This road however, he thinks, should be under the control of the

bridge trustees. FLORAL TRIBUTES TO ACTRESSES.

The Old and the Modern Way of Conveying Them to the Stage, It is curious to remark the different methods of presenting floral tributes to favored actresses and singers in New York. In the old days they were thrown upon the stage at the feet of the favored one and came directly from the hand of the donor. Occasionally the card of the giver was attached. This was particularly the case when one had serious doubts of larly the case when one had serious doubts of his aim. This custom is retained to a great extent on opera nights at the Metropolitan. It is considered the swell way of honoring an artista. At most of the theatres, and especially at the Casino, the floral tributes are handed over the footlights by the ushers. Many New Yorkers have been heard to remark that they hoped the old way of throwing the tributes would again become popular. It is remarked that the tribute appears more spontaneous and therefore more natural.

Both Parties Lived Somewhere Else. Last June Owen Fallon, a blacksmith, living on West Seventeenth street, bought \$97.35 worth of furniture and carpets from William J. Ruddell, a furniture dealer at 318 Hudson street. He agreed to pay for the goods in monthly installments, in the mean time giving Ruddell a mortgage on them. After having paid Ruddell \$25, which covered the cost of the carpet, he told him that he could not pay any more. He allowed Ruddell to take away the furniture, but went to law when the carpet also was taken. Justice Parker, in the Third Civil District Court, ordered Ruddell to return the carpet, which he did. Yesterday Fallon's suit against Ruddell for \$250 damages for trespass, in entering his house and taking the carpet, was on trial before Justice Farker and a jury. After Royal 8, Crowe, Fallon's lawyer, had presented his side of the case, Ruddell went on the atand and testified that he lived outside the jurisdiction of the court. Then it came out that Fallon's residence was also in another district, and the case was dismissed at once.

Then the plaintiff and the defendant had a little talk, the result of which was that the former was invited out to take a drink. He still insisted, however, that he intended to press the sult, and, after shaking hands with Ruddell, he rejoined his lawyer. paid Buddell \$25, which covered the cost of the

The Centennial of African Methodism. The African M. E. Church will celebrate

to-night at Steinway Hall the centennial of the organization of African Methodism in the United States. There will be addresses by well-known ministers of the African Methodist denomination. Blind Ton: will also particidenomination. Blind Tom will also participate. The Rev. W. R. Pearson, pastor of Bethesda Mission, of 213 East Ninety-eighth struct, is one of the leaders in the celebration. He is a native of the leaders in the celebration. He is a native of the Island of Jannatea. He was educated in England, and served in Africa as a missionary among the tribe along the Congo. He translated into the Feotte language the first ten chapters of St. Luke, four chapters of St. John, and two of St. Matthew.

The Rev. W. B. Derrick, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church. Sullivan street, has aldressed a fervent pastoral letter to the members of his flock, in which he asks his congregation to raise the sum of \$3,000 as a centennial offering. He claims a membership of 900 souls in his church.

Charles Kowatsch Carried Bynamite.

dynamite cartridges, had purchased his ticket at thi-cage on Oct. 28. He paid \$10 for his passage to the gow, and \$15 additional for transportation to Gresovick. He lood the agent of the line at Greenock that he was a German. The English points believe Kowalsch to be a dynamiter. Those who are in associations with lean-ings toward the use of dynamits say that they do not know any thing of kowalsch.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION

ONE BUILDING DEMOLISHED AND

SEVERAL WRECKED A Good Botler which, Having Been Cleaned Lately, Mado Steam Faster than was Ex-pected—Engineer Mille's Lucky Escapo.

Just as the engineer pulled the whistle cord to summon the men to work in Heller Brothers' file works in Newark yesterday morning one of the boilers in the steel works blew up with a terific report. It demolished the building in which it was situated, and wrecked all of the surrounding buildings. Heller Brothers' works occupy two blocks in the extreme northern part of Newark on the line of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. The file works are handsome brick buildings, and across the street were a number of one and two story frame structures used as tool shops, rolling mills, and steel smelting establishments. In this cluster of buildings were three boilers connected together. During the night they were in charge of Watchman Thomas Prout. He was relieved from duty when the whistle blew at 7 o'clock, and Engineer Otto Milie took charge for the day.

At 4 o'clock in the morning several of the

steel smelters were at the works, and, after preparing their furnaces, they lett for break-

fast. A dozen of the smelters and other work-

men had just arrived at the factory yesterday morning when Engineer Mille blew the whistle. Watchman Prout was standing near the boiler which exploded. It was twenty-five feet from the other boiler at which the engineer was standing. When the explosion occurred Milie and two other men were in the building. He was knocked down, and before he could rise a part of the roof fell on him. thing heavy fell upon the roof and tilted it so that he crawled blackened and bruised from

pinning him to the floor. An instantiater something heavy fell upon the roof and tilted it so that he crawled blackened and bruised from beneath it. He found the walls demolished and débris scattered over the factory yard while small tongues of flame were crawling up through the ruins of the building.

John Darcy, Wellington Card, and John Bernard, three of the smelters, were all lying flat in the yard. They were only slightly hurt, and they got up guickly and endeavored to extinguish the flames with buckets of water. The fire spread, however, and when the engines from the city arrived had gained such headway that little of the property on the block could be saved. As soon as the flames around the boiler were extinguished the flames around the boiler was own that the was found in the flames on the flames and a heavy piece of iron had failen across his body. Two of the dead watchman's body. Two of the dead watchman's sons, who were employed in the flie works, were prosent when the body was found, but they were so cure that their father had gone home before the explosion that they would not believe that the body was his until his knife and watch were recoved from the pockets of the vest. Then they broke down with grief.

The bolier which excloded was rated at forty-horse power. It was four feet in diameter and eight feet long, and was constructed on the tubular horizontal plan with a small dome. Two years ago the firm purchased it of Edward Wrigley, a dealer in second-hand machinery in New Rt. It was then tested and approved by the fidelity Insurance Company of New York. Heller Brothers' live boliers were insured for \$10.000. The one which burst was guaranteed by the insurance company for e

A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES. The Fireman Instantly Killed and the Engi-

neer Seriously Hurt. CANAJOHARIE, Nov. 15 .- A horrible railroad accident occurred on the Central road at Palawas killed and another was seriously, if not fatally, injured. Just after locomotive 496, attached to a freight train, had backed from the water pipe to the train, Engineer Wm. Mitchell of Albany opened the throttle to start ahead.
As he did so the boiler exploded with a terrible or Albany opened the throttle to start shead. As he did so the boiler exploded with a terrible report. The engineer was blown through a side window of the cab to a distance of fully forty feet, landing in the bushes near the edge of the Mohawk River. The fireman, Charles Gingrass, of Albany was shot out of the rear of the cab like a cannon ball, and landed fully 100 feet away near the river's edge, between the embankment and a boulder. His head struck the boulder. Brakeman R. E. Tomlinson of Schenectady was on the rear of the tender when the explosion occurred. He was knocked about forty feet, but struck on his feet, and aside from slight scratches is unhurt. When the engineer was reached his first words were "How did I get here and where is my fireman?" He is scalded, but may live.

The fireman was killed instantly. Both logs were broken, also both arms, and his skull was crushed, He leaves a wife and several children. Mitchell was removed to Albany this afternoon. It is said the water in the boiler was low and cold water was forced in, thus causing the explosion. Both engineer and brakeman say there were two cocks of water. The report was heard one mile away. Fragments of the breast plate struck a telegraph pole near by, breaking it in two.

A Picturesque Military Fair.

Grand Opera House Hall, in West Twantythird street, was gayly festooned with silken banners last night, and scarred veterans, clad in uniforms that had seen the smoke of battle. promonaded among brilliant fair booths with pretty girls leaning on their arms. There was n crush of visitors in the hall, and a military band made the place melodious with fine music. All this gave picturesque animation to the opening of a fair for the benefit of the relief fund of the Winfield Scott Hancock Post, No. 259. Beneath a gracefully grouped mass of bunting upon the stage were a dazzling company of uniformed military men who took part in the entertaining exercises that marked the opening of the fair. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan made a speech, Consul-General Cassard of Forto Ricco and Vice-Commander Hull Grant also spoke. There are many interesting things to be seen at the fair. One of thom is the guard tent, where life in the old war time is realistically reproduced by the veterans of the old Soventeenth New York Zouaves, who went to the war with Col. Greer. The battle-torn flags of the veterans are stacked in tattered glory at the guard tent door. All the fine sights will be continued until Saturday night. a crush of visitors in the hall, and a military

Is Cordial Merchant Trener Sans !

There promises to be a lively litigation over the question of the mental condition of old Patrick Trenor, the Vesey street cordial merchant, who has a large fortune, and whose eccentricities recently resulted in the bringing of proceedings and the appointment of Comof proceedings and the appointment of Commissioners to in juire into his mental soundness. The old gentleman opposes any such
proceeding, declares that he is entirely sano,
and doting well with his friends, and obtained
an order to show cause why all the proceedings should not be stayed. Judge Barrett yesterday, in Supreme Court. Chambers, listened
to discussion, and said there was something in
the case that seemed to him to be very peculiar, and he was not satisfied that the hearing
should proceed. He therefore adjourned the
entire proceedings and appointed Dr. Charles
H. Nichols, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, to examine Trenor and
make a report as to his sanity on Friday.

Talking of Steam Heat for Cars.

It was said at the State line of steamers' of-Representatives of the leading railroads of the East met at the Astor House yesterday to organize for the purpose of making some general and common move in reference to the heating of cars by steam. It will be necessary for the roads to have a uniform system, so that the cars of one company can be coupled with those of the others. A committee was appointed to find out what should be done.